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ORIGINAL.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

BY L. W. TRASK.

Ambition fired the conqueror's eye,
And banners floated to the sky—
Bright groves of steel o'erspread the plain,
And glory urged the warlike train.

"Arouse, outstrip the glorious dead,
View Austerlitz," the conqueror said,
"And all those fields, where battle's fire
Gave fame to us, that worlds admire."

"Soldiers, defend our glorious fame,
The valor of our arms proclaim;
And may no Frenchman meet his grave
Unknown as bravest of the brave!"

Nor did those veteran warriors yield,
From Wilna to Smolensko's field;
And there the sun of conflict set,
And saw Napoleon victor yet.

But Borodino's field of gore,
Where brave men bled at every pore,
Revealed, that there the cannon's breath
Decided Moscow's life or death.

Oh! awful on that field of fight,
Strong heroes perished in their might,
And man and horse, and sword, and shell,
In one promiscuous ruin fell.

Swift cannon shot, in whirling force,
Divided armies in their course;
And blood, and smoke, and shout and cry,
Defiled the earth and filled the sky.

The wheels of carnage onward rolled,
The Sun withdrew his flaming gold,
And then the cannon's blazing light,
Shone brilliant in the shades of night.

The horrid work of strife had ceased
Ere morning glimmer'd in the east—
The Russian host afar retired,
And left the field the French desired.

Soon Moscow met the raptured gaze,
Bathed in the hue of solar rays;
In all the charms that arts provide,
She stood, the Russian's song and pride.

But oh! what conflagration gleamed,
When wrapt in flames, fair Moscow seemed
An awful sea of vivid fire,
That levelled every lofty spire.

That fearful and disastrous hour,
Deprived the conqueror of his power;
To hosts, that never knew retreat,
The elements proclaimed defeat.

And that retreat, in winter's ire,
Deprived of food, of rest and fire,
Laid generals, heroes, soldiers low,
In shrouds of dense and freezing snow.

Of all that great aspiring band,
But few reviewed their native land,
The rest resigned their hope and breath,
And pressed the clammy arms of death.

O ye, that urge to war and strife,
To spoil the peace of human life—
To bathe in blood a battle plain—
To ruin empires for your gain—
Beware, lest Providence defeat,
Nor prosper better your retreat.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

FLORIDA.

There is, probably, no section of the settled part of the Union or her territories, of which less is accurately known by the generality, than of Florida. Her very peculiar geographical position, and her recent occupancy by a people, our opposites in manners, laws, and tillage, have heretofore kept the Americans from visiting it. But Florida is no longer to remain under a cloud—her territory has been touched with the spear of American enterprise, and her gardens begin to blossom; she is fast putting off the sable of her widow's weeds, and merging to take her place at the head of the table of a new family. Florida is at least 550 miles in length, and in mean breadth about 120. The two ancient political divisions of East and West Florida, no longer exist, the two Floridas now constituting one government, which will probably soon have sufficient population, to claim admission into the Union of the States. Young Murat has lately published in London, a book of reminiscences of Florida, which will probably be soon before the American public. In it he gives many graphic pictures of the country, but we are sorry to state, that he has embodied in it some very unwarrantable remarks on religious sects, temperance societies, &c. which should be expunged in a reprint.

The climate of Florida is peculiar; in some respects it may be called tropical, though the northern belt along the southern limits of Georgia and Alabama, partakes of the cooler temperature of those states. The mercury in the thermometer probably ranges lower through the summer than in the interior of Georgia and Alabama, owing to the influence of the sea breeze; but even in winter, the influence of the unclouded and vertical sun is always uncomfortable; in the peninsular parts there are sometimes slight frosts, but water never freezes. The most delicate orange trees bear fruit in full perfection, and the fruit is remarkably delicious and cheap. A southerly breeze prevails of great purity, but in the evening the air is particularly damp, with heavy dews. The rainy season commences with the early winter months, and in February and March there are thunder storms at night followed by clear and fine weather in the day. Between the months of June and October, there is probably no finer climate on the face of the globe than that of Florida. Like the West Indies, the peninsula is subject to gales and tornadoes, though not of so violent a character. In the extreme northern parts, the influence of northwesters are sensibly felt, and there ice forms on the northern exposure of buildings. In no part is the influence of humidity more felt than about St. Augustine, yet, when in possession of the Spaniards, the citizens of Havana used to resort there in sickly seasons for health; and though some winters are cold and variable, on the whole, no place in our borders is at present known more congenial to the constitutions of the people of the United States. The thermometer sometimes ranges thirty degrees in a single day, and a consumptive friend of our own, who passed an unusually cold winter there, expresses himself in no very mild terms on the subject. Fires are very comfortable for a longer period than would be supposed, in a climate where the rivers are never skimmed with ice. Where fields are flooded for rice, or indigo plantations made, it is usually sickly, but the districts of Florida, remote from such as, swamps, and stagnant waters, are healthy.

From the circumstance of the Gulf stream flowing out of the Gulf of Mexico, into the Atlantic Ocean, it is demonstrated that the former is elevated above the latter, and that Florida rises as an immense wing dam, confining the waters of the Gulf from falling with irresistible weight into the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Darby is therefore of opinion, that from this inequality, if ever a canal is opened over Florida, the locks on the Atlantic side must exceed those on the Gulf of Mexico. This is an interesting subject, and if we were ever tempted to prophecy, we should venture to predict, will soon become a prominent topic. The distance saved between the Atlantic cities and Mobile, or New Orleans, will at once be seen to be great by a glance at the map.

In the richer soils of this territory, in the hammock lands, on the banks of the rivers, &c., nothing can exceed the luxuriance and splendor of the vegetable kingdom. The traveller Bartram, speaks in raptures of it. The pine forests are boundless, and the trees of remarkable height and beauty. Live oaks are numerous, and this invaluable timber is here developed in its full perfection. In 1829, the plantation of the Government of the United States, at Deer Point, exhibited more than 76,000 of these trees, in a flourishing condition. Groves of them are often seen in various parts, arranged in regular forms, surpassing even the great parks of England in beauty. They are probably the plantations of a former generation. The cabbage tree too, is common, and rises in its majesty, in a clear shaft, eighty feet high. Mats, baskets, and hats, are made from the leaves, and the young head at the stem is edible, while wild animals feed on the berries. In the deep swamps, the grand cypress columns, rising from immense buttresses, with interlaced arms at their summit, present themselves, showing the aspect of a canopy of verdure reared upon pillars. The papaw tree too, with a stem perfectly straight, smooth, and silver colored, and with a conical top of splendid foliage always green, and fruit of the richest appearance, is a native.

Travellers relate frequent traces of ruined towers and desolated *Indian* villages, indicating former inhabitants, and much more cultivation than is now apparent. Wherever this is the case, lime, orange, peach, and fig trees are met with. Wild grape vines abound, and the candle-berry laurel is common, from the berries of which shrub is prepared an excellent kind of wax for candles. The long moss used by our upholsterers, called also Spanish beard, is common; it hangs down in festoons sometimes ten or fifteen feet in length, and waved by the wind, it catches from branch to branch, filling the intervals between the trees like a curtain; it has a long trumpet shaped flower and very fine seeds, which fix in the bark of the trees, where this parasitic plant finds an appropriate soil. It will not grow in a dead tree; cattle, horses and deer feed on it while fresh, and the Spaniards and natives use it for horse collars, course harnessing, and ropes.

The cultivated vegetables include most which are raised here, and in addition rice, and a species of arum, much admired; it has a large turnip shaped root, resembling a yam in taste. The sugar cane, rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo will prove to the settlers the most profitable crop. The coffee tree has been tried on the peninsula, and hopes are entertained that the profits will justify cultivation. The olive has been proved to flourish and bear well. One species of the *cactus* is common; it is the one on which the cochineal fly feeds, and it is presumable that that important dye will hereafter become a great article of export. The cabinet wood, known as bastard mahogany, comes from Florida.

The country is most suitable for grazing; grass abounds in the open pine woods, and in the swamps the cattle find good winter range. The small planters count their animals as in South America, by hundreds and even by thousands. Deer, wolves, and bears are about as common as in the western states, in the early stages of settlement, and, in so mild a climate, this country has been called the paradise of the hunter. The ornithology is said to be the richest in North America, and for fish no country is superior.—Wherever the large springs, for which Florida is remarkable, issue, abundance of fish are found, and if an opening to these subterranean streams is made at any point of their course, the hook thrown in at the perforation, is eagerly taken by the fish, and fine angling may be had, as if fishing in a well! Sheeps-head are common on the coast—oysters and other shell fish, excellent and abundant. Alligators are numerous and find good pickings amid the great variety of fish, frogs, insects, and every kind of small animals so numerous in the swamps and bayous. Tortoises are a favorite food—the great soft shelled water kind, have been found weighing fifty pounds; they are esteemed delicious. Snakes of very beautiful colors are found; the coach whip snake exactly resembles a coach whip with a black handle; it is six feet long, and as slender as a walking stick. The glass snake is also seen here—indeed, so great is the number and variety of the reptiles, that it is a standing joke to say, that every acre in Florida will yield forty bushels of frogs, and alligators enough to fence it.

There are many natural caverns, sinking rivers, great springs, and natural bridges. In the vicinity of Tallahassee a pond has been formed by the sudden sinking of the earth, which fell with all its trees, with a tremendous crash. The sink is perpendicular, fifty feet deep to the surface of the water, and no bottom it is said, can be reached with the longest lines yet tried. Numberless subterranean brooks percolate far under ground, sometimes bursting out in vast boiling springs which form rivers, and by their frequency, their singular forms, the transparency of their waters, and the multitude of the fish, constitute one of the most striking curiosities of the country. The most remarkable of these is twelve miles from Tallahassee, the source of the river Wakulla, which is of a size to be boatable immediately below the fountain, where the water is almost as pellucid as air, and forms a little lake of two hundred and fifty fathoms in depth. To a person in a skiff in the centre of this basin, the appearance of the mild azure vault above, and the transparent depth below, on which the floating clouds and the blue concave above are painted, and repeated with wonderful softness, the scene is so novel, that he feels as if suspended between two firmaments. It was the scite of an English factory in former days, and here resided the famous Ambrister. The water of this lake swells up from its great depths as if it was a cauldron of boiling water. Mickasuke Lake, fifteen miles north-east of Tallahassee, is twelve miles long; on its shores many of the old Indian fields are covered with peach trees. Old Tallahassee Lake is near the town, and is twenty miles long and seven broad.

Old Jonathan Dickinson, who was a prisoner among the Indians of Florida, describes them as cruel, and horrible cannibals. They are now remarkable for their activity, and gay and joyous dispositions, with the usual propensity to gambling and intoxication, and no doubt their propensity to cannibalism is a fiction.

The number of inhabitants in Florida, by the census of last year, was about 40,000. They consist of emigrants from all foreign countries, and from every state in the Union, and among the creoles there are all possible admixtures of African and Indian blood. Many of the inhabitants are extremely poor, and a large proportion merely adventurers, but a great change in this particular is going on, since the arbitrary Spanish alcalde has given place to a mild and equitable administration of justice. Some of the planters are opulent, have good houses surrounded with piazzas, after the fashion of Havana, but live a solitary life, little enlivened by society or literature, but they find every necessity of life in the fish and game, and the products of their vast fields. They practise hospitality in its most generous sense, conceiving the favor of a month's residence with them as a favor done to the visited. The traveller meets a cordial though rude welcome, accompanied with a patriarchal simplicity, and the surrender of time, slaves, and every thing the house affords to his comfort, which is extremely gratifying. The amusements are a compound of Spanish, French, and American manners.

St. Augustine, the largest town and the most populous in the country, is situated on the Atlantic coast, in north latitude 29 deg. 45 minutes. The most remarkable object in approaching it is Fort St. Mark, which was built for its defence in olden time. The town is an oblong, divided by four streets, at right angles, fortified by bastions, and surrounded by a ditch. Two carriages can barely pass each other, so narrow are the streets, but the houses have a terrace foundation, which shades the side walks and makes walking pleasant of a sultry day. Fort St. Mark is forty feet high, commanding the entrance of the harbor; it mounts sixty heavy cannon, and is capable of containing 1000 men.—The soil around the town though it looks sterile and sandy, is far from being unproductive. The lemon and orange grow most luxuriantly, and of greater size than in Spain or Portugal. A single tree has been known to produce 4,800 oranges. The population is about 5,000. The palm, the date, and the orange all grow in the vicinity, and render the sight to a northern traveller, very novel and interesting—he may well fancy himself in a foreign country. The olive too, is becoming naturalized, and it is presumed that cocoa trees would succeed.

Pensacola, fifty miles from Mobile, situated on a bay of the same name, is, like St. Augustine, of an oblong form, and nearly a mile in length, and contains from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. Small vessels only can get up to the town. Government has made it a naval station and depot, for which its harbor, and the fine ship timber near, render it very suitable. A fine stream of fresh water runs through the town, which is well supplied with oysters, turtles, beef, fish, and garden vegetables. The town is in a healthy position, and its naval residents enliven its society.

St. Marks is a small seaport ten miles from Tallahassee, of which it is the port. Tallahassee is the new seat of government, and in a very salubrious position. It is an incorporated city with some fine buildings, and an increasing population now exceeding 1,000. The territorial capital is a fine building. Fine mahogany is cut from the neighborhood—mill seats abound, and industry and enterprise are conspicuous. There are many charming lakes in the vicinity. Vessels come from New Orleans in three or four days. When some contemplated internal improvements shall be completed, few places will present more attractions to emigrants.

Florida was taken possession of about the year 1500, and the name was general in Spanish literature for a long time, for the whole Atlantic coast of North America. The first effective colonization was made at St. Augustine, in 1565.—With many vicissitudes of fortune Florida remained in possession of the Spaniards until 1763, when it was ceded to England. In 1781 the Spanish Governor conquered West Florida, and by the treaty of Paris of 1783, the whole of both Floridas was re-ceded by Great Britain to Spain. In 1819 negotiations were opened between the United States and Spain, for the cession of Florida to us, and a treaty was ratified in October, 1820, and in July 1821, it was finally taken possession of by Gen. Jackson, by order of his government. For some strictly geographical information, the reader is referred to Darby's interesting View of the United States.

From the Journal of Health.

MANUAL LABOR.

We have received a copy of the *First Annual Report of the Society for Promoting* MANUAL LABOR *in Literary Institutions, including the Report of their general Agent, Theodore D. Weld, New York*, 1833.

We have already made a tolerably long extract from one of the communications to Mr. Weld, and propose to do the like in a future number. Mr. Weld presents the advantages of the system under consideration under the following heads. I. The Manual Labor System furnishes exercise natural to Man. II. It furnishes exercise adapted to interest the Mind. III. Its moral effect would be peculiarly happy. IV. It would furnish the student with important practical acquisitions. V. It would promote habits of industry. VI. It would promote independence of character. VII. It would promote originality. VIII. It is adapted to render permanent all the manlier features of character. IX. It would afford facilities to the student in acquiring a knowledge of human nature. X. It would greatly diminish the expense of recreation. XI. It would increase the wealth of the country. XII. It would tend to do away those absurd distinctions in Society which make the occupation of an individual the standard of his worth. XIII. It would have a tendency to render permanent our republican institutions.

"The distinguishing peculiarity of this institution is, that agricultural or mechanical labor is the employment of the student during those hours which in other institutions are left *vacant*. This system makes no infringement on the hours of study. *The only difference between* manual labor institutions and others, is the disposition which is made of the hours of relaxation. In the former, they are devoted to healthful and profitable exercise; in the latter, to any thing or nothing, at the option of the student."

In common with every citizen, whose patriotism prompts to aspirations after a higher and purer standard of moral excellence and intellectual acumen for his countrymen at large, we wish entire success to the zealous and well directed efforts of the Society engaged to diffuse correct notions of the value of Manual Labor in Literary Institutions. This system strikes us as the only natural and efficient means of arresting and preventing that deterioration of mind and body, which so generally result from the excessive refinement of civilization among crowded communities, on whom there is no immediate call for supporting themselves by their own labor. The system is favourable to health, morals and happiness—it will tend to make men better and more useful citizens, and is, we can securely say, worthy of all the encouragement and fostering care of both governments and individuals.

From the Casket.

BATTLE OF NIAGARA.

Here might you see in bright array,
The champions of the battle-fray,
Gazing on each with fearless eye,
And joyous that in fight so nigh,
Their trusty blades they soon should try—
The blood-drenched field maintain;
Here flaunts in breeze the eagle bold,
Protecting eighteen stars of gold;
Throughout the ranks are banners light,
Thick bristling spears and bayonets bright,
And champing chargers, fierce for fight,
Trample the battle plain.

There, like the evening burnished cloud,
The Red Cross and the Lion proud,
With various hosts on either side,
Brittannia's boast and Erin's pride,
And brawny Scot in belted plaid,
With bonnets large and Highland blade;
Footmen nor horse, nor savage gang,
Await the trumpet's maddening clang,
But rush on foe amain.
As bursts the bolt on yonder steep,
As mar the billows of the deep
When scourged by whirlwinds, far they sweep
The bark athwart the main.

Such is the crash as foe meet foe,
Such the dread roar as thunders throw
Their vengeance, and the field bestrew
With dying and with slain:

As boatmen ply their foaming way
Against the rapid torrent's sway,
When loud the tempests roar—
The rolling waves the keel divides,
And through them murmuring 'long its sides
Impeded by lustier efforts, rides
And gains the intended shore.

So *Scott* his passage urges on,
'Midst sword and spear, and levelled gun,
And cannons thundering loud;
Where'er his Spartan column goes,
It leaves a lane of slaughtered foes;
While heaviest peals creation shakes,
Thrice through the British ranks it breaks,
And many a soldier gladly makes
A foeman's flag his shroud.

Then *Brown*, what various thoughts were thine,
When ceaseless from the distant line
The thunders burst their way?
Quick and his troops for march prepare—
Now on the field the fight they share,
Their fainting comrades stay.

At their approach, with fierce acclaim
Is pealed aloud the hero's name;
More rashly rushed the frantic foe
To strike the last decisive blow—
He came as ocean's billows roll,
When tempest toss'd they lash the shoal,
That long their rage has borne—
He came, but firm my country's rock
Stood and repelled the furious shock;
The foaming waves their fury waste
Scourging the rock—the rock stands fast,
And laughs their rage to scorn.

Then, *Ripley*, then was seen thine arm
And *breathing steel*, with havoc warm,
Engaged with furious foe;
Then *Porter* too, thy musket loud,
Amazed the skulking savage crowd,
And brought the warrior low.

From distant wood to deep ravine,
From glade and dale that intervene,
Mangled, along the varied scene,
The wounded and the slain,
E'en to the Champaign's western bound,
And through the tangled forest ground
Bestrew the hill and plain.

Brave *Miller** views with ardent eye,
Breathes for the mangled heaps a sigh,
Directs his veterans thence to fly,
Dislodge the foe or bravely die
In honor's glorious bed.
On, on, is now his stern exclaim,
As burst his band through smoke and flame,
This, this the pathway on to fame,
To death, to death, or victory.

Still, hotter still is grown the fray,
Thick stand the foe in bright array,
His voice is heard—Rush, bow your way
To yonder blazing battery.

Rank within rank the Briton's stand,
And guard the spot with spear and brand,
And muskets gleaming bright;
By vengeance sped, the hero gains
The awful height where slaughter reigns;
Rushing ahead his column leads,
That listless on the corse treads,
Scores, with his own gory brand,
The wretch that holds the match is laid,
The magazine to light.
Headlong the foe desert the field,
The vampires to the victors yield,
And safety seek in flight.

*Miller was asked if he could drive the British from a certain hill they occupied, he answered, "I'll try, sir."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

FRIENDSHIP.

"High and precarious are the ties that vice doth bind,
But virtue leaves a lasting friendship in the mind."

Of all the passions that have at different times warmed the human breast, that of friendship is in itself one of the noblest, and originates in the most benevolent and disinterested of sentiments. By friendship is not to be understood that extensive signification, which indiscriminately includes all as friends with whom we are in the habit of intimacy, whether arising from connexion in life, or that attractive impulse which gives us more confidence in the society of some, whose ideas concur with our own in points which are not in themselves virtuous, or which we can freely communicate, than with others, where our inclination is overawed by superior virtue, and with whom we are restrained by the fear of lessening ourselves in their estimation. Although the acknowledgment of a man's possessing some particular vice could not give him friends, still there are not wanting those who would be disposed to judge more favorably of him on that account, from the consciousness of being under the influence of the same bad quality themselves; and who would lay hold of that circumstance to court his acquaintance, that they might have his example to screen them, and be under the less restraint in exercising their own vicious propensity. Those of bad character will naturally flock together, that they may be the less check upon each other. But intimacies formed on such grounds will always be precarious, and easily interrupted; for faith and honor can have little influence where vice is the only cement.

Nothing is consistent with, or in any manner related to friendship, but that which is itself strictly virtuous. A person who, under its title, inspires confidence in the breast of another towards himself, and encourages him to unbosom himself in particulars which are not virtuous, unless he is actuated by the motive of rendering him this important service—of representing to him, in true colours, the pernicious and fatal tendency of suffering such ideas to have a place in his mind, is a secret and most dangerous enemy, who, in the first place, ensnares him by flattering his predominant passion, engages his other faculties by humoring this, lays reason and discretion dormant, and then pursues his advantage by rendering the influence he has obtained over his whole soul, the instrument whereby he strengthens and confirms him in bad habits, and makes immoral thoughts familiar to his mind; thereby destroying the spring of that sensibility, which alone can guard him from the encroachments of evil. Thus the name of friendship is only assumed as a disguise to cover vice, and its sacred purity violated for the worst of purposes.

In a virtuous mind, such actions of another as come within the circuit of his observation, and which are the result of sentiments conformable with his own, will strike an impression which, in the course of intimacy, will rise to esteem. On the basis of a mutual esteem of this kind, real friendship is founded. It is that benevolent sentiment which springs up in our breast at viewing good actions in others; it is that tribute of respect and admiration which carries its own proof, that we are actuated by the same generous motives, and it seldom fails of procuring us with others the same esteem and good will which we ourselves feel. The same virtue that we respect in others, will in ourselves be respected. Thus esteem unites us in the close bonds of friendship. It is this which raises the human character so high above the level of the inferior creation; it is the result of the proper exercise of those superior intellects with which man is endowed, which teaches him to discriminate between the different motives that produce other's actions, and upon this observation is grounded that sentiment, which is of such great importance to the law of life, and which adds such a value to its enjoyments.

And but for this principle of humanity, what were the satisfaction of life? Were the favors that we mutually bestow on each other to be portioned out only according to the interest we have at stake, or the advantage accruing to ourselves from conferring them, what confidence could we have in each other? What certain rule could be drawn to guard us against treachery? But it is the sentiment of friendship which interests us for the welfare of others, when we ourselves have not the least expectation of advantage, which makes us as sincere in promoting the success of our friends as our own, and which gives us the inclination not only of watching for the personal safety, but of apprising him of his danger when he tends towards any particular vice; and on the recurrence of the desire in him, to give it a salutary check, which each time will lessen its impulse, and perhaps at last entirely extinguish it.

"A friend is our chief enjoyment in the days of prosperity, and in adversity our sweetest consolation."

Philadelphia, 1833. BARRETT.

ORIGINAL.

LINES

Written upon reading a description of the burning of the Richmond Theatre.

Oh! why when beauty's smile is sweetest,
Is sorrow's footstep often fleetest?
Oh! why when beauty's smile is lending
A magic charm to all around her,
Is there a fearful doom impending,
To snap the cord to earth that bound her?
How oft when man believes him blest,
When hopes and joys are bright before him;
While sorrow's banished from his breast,
Is misery's cloud just bursting o'er him!

Ah me! it was a fearful sight
Was witness'd on that awful night!
A night so calm and so serene
Was little meet for such a scene;
For there was youth and beauty there,
And many a form so bright and fair,
So buoyant then with happy glee,
The morning sun no more should see.
For suddenly there rose a cry,
A shout, a scream, a fearful scream,
And bursting on the startled eye,
A lurid flame, a vivid gleam.

Wo to the lover whose faithful heart
Will burst, if forced from his love to part!
He sees her tresses wildly flowing,
He sees the flame around her glowing—
'Tis but to see his love expire,
Enveloped in a robe of fire!
Amid this wild and fearful flying,
Amid the dead, amid the dying,
There stands a form like angel bright,*
Gazing upon that awful sight.
Her snow-white robe is wildly flowing,
Unfettered is her auburn hair,
Around her fast the flame is glowing,
Ah me! must she too perish there?
No, no—her form has caught the eye
Of one who must not see her die.
Oh, see him now, he's madly rushing
To where the flame is wildly gushing!
Borne on the wings of love he flies,
"Not yet too late, thank heaven," he cries;
Then swiftly on, o'er dying and dead,
His way through that house of fire he sped,
He heeds not the flame around him glowing,
But his ample cloak o'er his burthen throwing,
He bears her on with a step as light
As ever trod through a festal night.
And are they safe? Alas! alas! oh why
Bursts that thrilling death-like cry?
Ah, me! the way through which they came
Is now one glowing sheet of flame!
And there they stand, and with mute despair
Gaze on the fire's fearful glare!
No aid is there, no help is nigh,
Lover and lady both must die!
The lady knelt, but her prayer to heaven
Was scarcely said, ere her soul was given
To Him who formed the fairy flower,
And who search'd it off in that awful hour!
There was heard no shriek, and scarce a groan
Told of the death of that lovely one,
And her lover too, in his manly pride,
Was wedded by death to his lovely bride!

* Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmond, and upon the eve of her marriage with Lieut. Gibbon, who also perished in a vain endeavor to rescue her from the flames.

From the Casket.

AN ESSAY.

Original laws of Mind—Their coincidence with physical phenomena.

There is a spiritual existence which pervades and controls the human system. The reality of this existence, denominated the mind, is as clearly proved from its own peculiar attributes, perception, thought and volition, as that of matter from its sensible properties. It is not our design, however, to exhibit the proof: but proceeding upon the hypothesis that the existence both of mind and matter is an unquestionable truth, we propose to show some of the laws of mind; and their coincidence with physical nature.

The infant mind has been frequently represented by the simile of an entire blank, on which the images of objects are impressed through the medium of the senses. Those who instituted this comparison have, to show its fitness, proceeded to say that the image of an object impressed on the mind, is an idea, that several images accumulated are a combination of ideas, and that these are so associated as to produce all the phenomena of mind. This theory, although deserving the commendation of ingenuity, is doubtless false; for unless the mind possessed the principle of action, no circumstances whatever could beget action. We know that the seven original colors combined in a certain proportion produce the sensation of white, but what possible combination of passive impressions can account for the simple phenomena of volition.

The mind is an active existence. Constantly exerting its efforts, varying the method and changing the object of its research, it speculates intently on objects of sense; and finally, as a being independent of the material world, pries with interminable scrutiny into the phenomena of its own existence.

The speculations of the mind are not wholly a chaos of wandering thought. There are certain forms of thought and principles of faith originally existing in the mind, which are the basis of all her future deductions, and it is by a suitable reliance on these that we are enabled to arrive at any useful results either in the moral or physical world. We may adduce as an instance to our purpose, the almost universal belief of the immortality of the soul. Were not the consciousness of its own imperishable nature original to the mind, from what source is it derived? Can observation, experience or analogy have taught us any thing on the subject? Who has existed through eternity? To what is eternal existence analogous? Or whose senses have embraced it? The volume of inspiration contains no direct revelation of this truth, but evidently presumes it to be an original element of the mind. Were not this the case, a truth so fundamental to all its doctrines would doubtless have occupied its first pages as the starting point of Revelation. It is a truth in its very nature, beyond the possibility of proof, we may as well attempt to prove the existence of matter: a belief of the one rests on the same basis with that of the others, and it is not surprising that several distinguished individuals of a past age, who disbelieved the former by the same perversion of original reason, denied the existence of the latter. We have no higher authority to believe in the existence of the common objects of sense, than we have to believe that the soul is immortal. In regard to material existence, the mind is so constituted as to believe whatever the senses communicate. For instance, my organs of vision inform me that there is before me a house, a tree, or whatever object you please; I believe the object to exist, not because any process of reasoning can be instituted to prove its existence, but simply because it is an original law of the mind to believe the senses. It is also original in the mind to believe in immortality; in either case there can be no possible proof, and the only ground for belief is that the unperverted mind possesses an intuitive belief.

We might here show that the leading principles of virtue, a belief in the Supreme being, and indeed many of those great moral truths which regard our present and future happiness, are original in the mind; and only need to be purified from the grosser passions of our fallen nature, in order to shadow forth, in more legible traces, the image of him who is the Father of our spirits: but the limits of this essay admonish us to pass to another part of the subject.

The abstract sciences are undoubtedly a development of original modes of thought. And from this they derive their chief excellence.—They raise the mind above every contingency and liability to error, which on account of the imperfection of the senses are attendant on the observation of external objects to the contemplation of forms purely ideal and absolutely true. It is easy to see that pure mathematics could have no other possible origin than that of original modes of thought.—The forms of natural objects are ever imperfect. Nature in carrying forward her ceaseless changes by solution and redeposition, never produces forms which exhibit mathematical lines and angles. Besides, the senses are so imperfect that, were the universal scenery an aggregate of unchanging forms, perfect as the compass of mental perception when she strikes her ideal curve, they could never transmit to the mind an image, the perception of which would be an idea mathematically precise. Since the senses are incapable of absolute precision, and since the forms with which they are conversant are vague and irregular, the conclusion is unanswerable that the abstract sciences have their origin in the mind.

Nor can it be objected to this conclusion that the forms of nature approximating to precision, produce on the mind the germs of mathematical ideas. However near the approximation unless the mind actually possessed a predisposition to contemplate forms by regular curves and angles; she cannot reasonably be supposed, among an infinity of possible forms, to have reduced her perceptions and reflections to geometrical laws.

There are indeed in nature, a thousand forms approximating to a circle; but the perfect circle, on which are built those beautiful and interesting demonstrations, exist only in the mind.—Nor can it exist in miniature true to the original idea. The geometrician's art united with the painter's skill, cannot sketch with sufficient accuracy to exhibit—to external vision. Nor can the mathematical line, extension without breadth; nor that most simple element of science, the geometrical point, position without extension, exist in miniature. They are nothing less than innate ideas, and they are the axis on which revolves an ideal world—a world in which the man of science, leaving the contingencies of matter, expatiates on pure ideas, on absolute truths.—A world which is, and yet is not matter. A world, the elements of which are the human mind.

Notwithstanding the demonstrations of mathematics are, as we have shown perfectly independent of matter, there is an admirable harmony between them and the phenomena of the physical world. So far as human sagacity can detect, matter obeys the same laws that exist originally in the mind. Acting independently of each other, they act in unison. It is indeed owing to this fact that man has so far succeeded in investigating the laws, in conformity to which the elements act, and by which they may be controled; as to make the flame propel his chariot, and the lightnings sport harmless round his head.

The electrician first contemplates an abstract ideal law, and then institutes a series of observations to know whether the subtle fluid upon which he experiments, acts in conformity to that law. The philosopher demonstrates, by a course of abstract mental operations, that the increasing velocity of a falling body is in proportion to the square of the time occupied. The demonstration is wholly *a priori*. As independent of matter as though matter never was. Yet having discovered the law in his mind; he finds by observation, so far as the senses can test that matter actually obeys this law. The same is true of the laws of light, heat, magnetism, and indeed of every thing which is the subject of philosophical inquiry.

The science of astronomy is a still more interesting exhibition of the coincidence of the laws of mind and matter. Were it not for this coincidence, the astronomer might have gazed forever on the solar system; alike ignorant of its laws of motion, and of the economy of its changes. Every visible eclipse would have been the portent of a raging pestilence; and every returning comet would have caused fresh anguish, as the ominous portrait of succeeding blood-shed. But the astronomer, having developed in his own mind the abstract demonstrations of the *clypse*, the *hyperbola* and the *parabola*; by comparing them with the phenomena of the heavens, found himself able to trace those hitherto bewildering orbs in their undeviating pathway and predict their returning phenomena for successive ages.

All this he has accomplished by carefully tracing the coincidence of the laws of mind and matter. But his labours are still incomplete.—His field is infinite space, and the subjects of his inquiry are the innumerable myriads of orbs, that skirt the extremity of human vision, and extend as far as the creative energy of an infinite Creator.

How far he will push his future discoveries we dare not predict. He may perhaps trace out some still more exquisite ideal law by the help of which, having caught the glimpse of a passing comet which has travelled ever since the creation in her elyptical orbit to arrive within the neighbourhood of our system, he may trace her course through other systems, and computing the revolution of each individual of these respectively, may pass on from system to system, until he shall finally compute the grand revolution of an infinity of systems around one common centre.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

HAPPINESS.

And what is happiness? Is it a ray,
Bright as the sun's, that gilds the early day,
When rising in his light, he rides on high,
Amidst the blushes of the eastern sky?
What is it like? Has it a shape or form
Pure as the dew that rests upon the morn?
Or, is it like the blossoms of the spring,
Fann'd by the ever restless zephyr's wing;
And like them too, so transient and so sweet,
And yet so delicate, they cannot meet
One single glance from summer's vivid eye,
But all their loveliness must fade and die?
So happiness, like some bless'd vision, plays,
And strews her roses o'er our youthful days,
Yet fades as soon—and oft through life we find,
'Tis but a glowing picture of the mind.

CORDELIA.

OHIOPYLE FALLS.

DESCRIPTION.

The following notice of the Falls of Ohiopyle, of Youghiogany, was prepared for the forthcoming Gazetteer of Pennsylvania, by Dr. James Mease, of this city.

These falls, and the country around them, have a romantic appearance. A horizontal stratum of rocks, about thirty-five or forty feet above the level of the river, immediately below the falls, appears to extend under the hills to an unknown distance. The rock at the falls has altered much within thirty years, a part having been broken off during that time. On this floor of rock the water rushes along for some distance, and when within less than a quarter of a mile of the falls, the bed of the river becomes very rough, and the water tosses about the shelves of the rock in four irregular tumblings, of from three to five feet in fall. The river is there contracted from eighteen to sixteen rods in breadth to about four in low water, where it pitches over the falls in a broken column, about sixteen and a half feet perpendicularly, into a deep hole, where the river again widens to ten or twelve rods for about the distance of 120 rods, where another rapid commences at the mouth of "Meadow Run," and continues almost without interruption for several miles. The column of water passing over the falls in October, 1816, was about four rods wide and five or six feet thick; but when the river is very high, it may be fifteen rods wide and twenty feet thick. Below these falls the bed of the river is generally very narrow, confined between the hills, and sometimes rises in these narrow places to the height of more than forty feet above low water mark, while at the same stage of the water, the rise would not be more than ten or twelve feet at Connellsville, and about four or five at the Broadford, a few miles below that town. The rock that forms the bed of the river above the falls, appears to be the same range or strata as that over which "Cucumber Run" falls, in a smooth sheet, for about thirty-seven feet, and then enters a little below the commencement of the rapids, at about 120 rods below the falls of the river, or ninety rods below the mouth of Meadow Run. The rapids or trough of Meadow Run are formed in the same strata, and but a short distance from the river. This trough is a gutter worn in the rocks, of several feet in depth, down which the whole current of the run glides with incredible force, for several rods, in a column of from five to six to perhaps fifty cubic feet in thickness, according to the height of the stream, in a drought or any great freshet. A circle of about a mile in diameter, around the Ohiopyle Falls, would include as great a seat for water-works as any in Pennsylvania. Any of these streams will afford a fall of from thirty to fifty or sixty feet in less than 100 rods. By cutting across a neck of land, about ninety rods in distance, and not very difficult, the river will afford a fall of above 100 feet, and water enough the whole year for any quantity of machinery; but the roughness of situation will make the improvement of this site difficult and expensive. Near this place is a rock which may be formed into millstones, of a quality equal to French burr, and in quantity sufficient to supply all the western country. These are composed of a soft kind of sandy stone, that appears to be worn away by the water, a cool stream of which runs along the bottom of the cave.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

LINES FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

"A line for your Album?" !!, what shall it be?
A compliment, lady, fair lady, for thee?
O, no! should I tell you your eyes were as bright,
As the gems that bespangle the brow of the night;
And though I should tell you your face was as fair,
As the snow on the mountain, untainted by air;
Yet, lady, 'twould avail not, for all who behold
Thy beauty, must read it in letters of gold.

But, lady, 'tis *friendship* these lines would indite,
Affection for thee, that will ever burn bright;
And O! 'tis affection that wishes thee joy,
Unshadowed by sorrow, without an alloy.
And O! may thy life for ever run on,
Like a stream of the valley, beneath the bright sun—
Whose waters for ever dance gaily along,
To the light-hearted music of its pebble-toned song.

And thy life heretofore has been but a dream,
A dream that's all lovely, like a yellow moon-beam;
For happiness, peace, and that seraph content,
Like angels of light o'er thy pathway have leant;
And have strewed it all over with buds and with flowers,
To scatter their perfume on thy roseate hours.

And I would that thy life might ever thus pass,
Like a dream of the night, that is not to last;
But to sport with the soul, as it slumbers awhile,
In this cradle of sorrow, this dark hanging isle—
A dream of the night, that kindly is given,
'Till the soul shall wake up, in the daylight of heaven.

University of Alabama. HARP OF THE WARRIOR.

From the Casket for May.

MOUNT ÆTNA.

We present our readers in this number two engravings of Mount Ætna, which are rendered particularly interesting at the present moment, as from the latest accounts from Sicily we learn that the mountain was again vomiting forth its volcanic flames. A letter from a gentleman near the spot states, that three new craters have been formed, one of which vomits lava, the second stones and sand, and the third only smoke. The stream of lava was at the time of writing more than a mile in breadth, and about *eighteen* miles in extent. The loss of property is of course immense, many vallies being filled, fruit trees and vineyards destroyed, &c., while the incessant earthquakes have demolished several villages. The lava moving slowly, the inhabitants have generally escaped. Ten thousand strangers and others who came to visit the mountain were living in tents. Bronte, Lord Nelson's village, was likely soon to be overwhelmed, the lava being but a few miles from it.

The following account of this wonderful mountain is full of interest, and having been compiled from various sources, forms a suitable accompaniment to the plate.

ÆTNA, (in Italian, *monte Gibello*,) the famous volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily, is not far from the Catania. This mountain rises more than 10,000 feet above the surface of the sea; Buffon thinks, 2000 fathoms; Saussure gives 10,963 feet, Spallanzani 11,400, and Sir G. Shuckburgh 10,954. Its circumference at the base is 180 miles. On its sides are 77 cities, towns and villages, containing about 115,000 inhabitants. From Catania to the summit the distance is 30 miles, and the traveller must pass through three distinct climates—the hot, the temperate and the frigid. Accordingly, the whole mountain is divided into three distinct regions, called the fertile region (*regione culta*), the woody region (*regione selvosa*), and the barren region (*regione deserta*). The lowest region extends through an ascent of from 12 to 18 miles. The city of Catania and several villages are situated in the first zone, which abounds in pastures, orchards, and various kinds of fruit-trees. Its great fertility is ascribed chiefly to the decomposition of lava; it is perhaps owing, in part, to cultivation. The figs and fruits in general, in this region, are reckoned the finest in Sicily. The lava here flows from a number of small mountains, which are dispersed over the immense declivity of Ætna. The woody region, or temperate zone, extends from 8 to 10 miles in a direct line towards the top of the mountain; it comprehends a surface of about 40 or 45 square leagues, and forms a zone of the brightest green all round the mountain, exhibiting a pleasing contrast to its white and hoary head. It is called *la regione selvosa*, because it abounds in oaks, beeches and firs. The soil is similar to that of the lower region. The air here is cool and refreshing, and every breeze is loaded with a thousand perfumes, the whole ground being covered with the richest aromatic plants. Many parts of this region are the most delightful spots upon earth, and have inspired ancient and modern poets with images of beauty and loveliness. The animal kingdom of these two regions is not equal in point of richness to the vegetable. The upper or barren region is marked out by a circle of snow and ice. Its surface is, for the most part, flat, and the approach to it is indicated by the decline of vegetation, by uncovered rocks of lava and heaps of sand, by near views of the expanse of snow and ice, and of torrents of smoke issuing from the crater of the mountain, also by the difficulty and danger of advancing amidst streams of melted snow, sheets of ice, and gusts of chilling winds. The curious traveller, however, thinks himself amply rewarded, upon gaining the summit, for the peril which he has encountered. The number of stars seems increased, and their light appears brighter than usual; the lustre of the milky way is like a pure flame that shoots across the heavens; and with the naked eye we may observe clusters of stars totally invisible in the lower regions. The scoriæ, of which the mountain is composed, have the same kind of base, containing schorl and feldspar. The first eruption of which we have any authentic account, is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus. The last eruption took place in 1819. It appears very probable that mount Ætna is exhausting its volcanic powers, as the eruptions of modern times are by no means so frequent as in former ages, nor are they so tremendous in their extent and effects. Before the Christian era, there were 9 eruptions, of which those in 477 and 121 B. C. are the most important: after Christ, the most important are those in 1160, 1169, 1329, 1536, 1537, 1669, 1693, 1763, 1787, 1792, 1802, 1809, 1811, 1819. Mount Ætna supplies Sicily and a large part of Italy, and even Malta, with the luxury of snow and ice. The trade in these articles belongs to the bishop of Catania, who, as it is stated, makes from 3000 to 4000 dollars per annum by it. The vegetation of the woody region is exceedingly luxuriant. There is one chestnut tree, under which 100 horses may be sheltered against the sun.

The first station in the ascent of the mountain is Nicolosi, plate 1, let. H, which is about 12 miles up the mountain, and 2496 feet above the level of the sea. The road from Catania to this station lies over old lavas and the mouths of extinguished volcanoes, which are now converted into cornfields, vineyards and orchards.—The figs of this region, and the fruits in general, are reckoned the finest in Sicily. Not far from Nicolosa is monte Rosso, which was formerly a plain; but in 1669 a new crater was opened in it, and discharged a dreadful torrent of lava, which flowed into the sea and formed a kind of promontary. It is surrounded, to the extent of of two miles, with a black sand, which was thrown out in that eruption, and which then covered an extent of 15 miles, to such a depth as to bury the vines and shrubs that were scattered over the soil. Some of the finer particles of it were wafted by the wind as far as Calabria.

The old crater on the summit of Ætna raged for two or three months before this event, in an unusual manner; and this was also the case with Volcano and Stromboli, two burning islands to the west of it. In the evening of the 11th of March, at the distance of about twenty miles from the old mouth, and ten miles from Catania, a chasm was opened in the east side of the mountain, which is said to have been several miles (Borelli says twelve) in length, and five or six feet wide. This was not far from the place where *monte Rosso* afterwards rose, and extended in the direction of the grand crater of Ætna.—On the night following, in the place where this mountain now stands, another large cleft opened, and several other chasms were formed in different parts of the mountain; and there issued from all of them huge volumes of smoke, accompanied with the usual phenomena of thunder and earthquake. From the principal chasm there issued the same night a stream of lava, which directed its course to a lake called *la Hardia*, about six miles from *Monpelliers*, and in its way destroyed many dwelling-houses, and other buildings in the adjacent villages. The next day it moved towards a tract of country called *Mal Passo*, inhabited by about 600 people, which, in the space of twenty hours, was

entirely depopulated and laid waste; the barbarian changed its direction, and destroyed some other villages. *Near* Gerbini and its inhabitants were also destroyed. On the 23d of March, the stream of lava was in some places two miles broad, and extended itself to the village of *Mezzakoro*. On the day a new gulf was opened, from which arose discharges of sand and stones, which formed a hill with two summits, two miles in circumference, and 100 metres high; these consisted of stones of different colours.

M. Hoad went down into one of the openings of this mountain with torches, but could not reach the bottom, and was obliged to go over three or four of the extreme walls. The cavity is of an oval form, and the opening through which he descended was one of the lowest; it was inclined to think that the crater where it was formed had been probably the first to adopt its use. Astere, written in 1645, from Constantinople, by Prior de Vilain, a Frenchman, enquiring in correspondence with the writer's intention of changing home to Italy soon rallies, which he replies at an article unknown to his own country. Thirty years after this, some gentlemen brought with them a supply of this honey, together with the seeds and roots of the plants which produced it, when it until 1671 that the first house was opened in order to make use of the prepared honey.

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, May 18.

KNOXVILLE.—An election for officers of the district of Kensington, was held, by the Board of Commissioners, on the 2d inst., when the following named persons were chosen:

Thomas Dick, Superintendent of Highways.
John Taylor, Treasurer.
Richard Hamilton, Assessor.
Charles Gallahan, Solicitor.
Thomas Hamilton, Registrar.
John Snyder, Superintendent of Poles.
Samuel Bench, Messenger and Door Keeper.
Samuel Bench, Messenger and Door Keeper.
Messrs. Gallahan, Michael Fisher, Jacob Dungan, Thomas Quinton, and Daniel Fisher, on a committee from the Board, were appointed to superintend the erection of the new Town Hall.

FRANKFORD.—An election for Borough officers, was held on Monday, the 4th inst., and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Chas. Wm. Ashmead, Esq., Burgess.
Philip Bissinel, Esq.
Abel G. Thorn,
William Shallcross,
Jacob Peters, *Assistant Burgesses.*
Samuel Waldring,
Daniel Stewart,
P. Slaughter, High Constable.

PITTSVILLE stands about ninety miles north west of Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Schuylkill. Its situation is beautiful, and has the most extensive water power of business, possesses an unusual degree of enterprise, and has grown up within, as it were, a dozen years have transpired since a wilderness gave place to the present city. In that period it has risen to contain more than 3,000 inhabitants; its respectable and handsome, and its business is substantial. There are one hundred and twenty-seven houses on the principal street, and fifty-four on the cross streets already finished. The chief trade of Pottsville is derived from the Schuylkill coal trade, and the prosperity of the town, and render the town a very hive of hustle and activity.

GOLD GROWING.—The farmers of Pennsylvania are a practical world, and not given to poetry or romantic vegetation, and great benefits have realized therefrom, as they have in the people of Georgia are beginning to profit by the *accession* of their eastern brethren—the discovery of gold. Many of the farmers in Habersham county, we are informed by letter; it is the gold deposits, which the farmers are now engaged in working with success. Some of them are making from $5 to $10 per day, and the yield is increasing as the deeper veins are reached. The chief trade of Pottsville is derived from the Schuylkill coal trade, and the prosperity of the town, and render the town a very hive of hustle and activity.

The summit of *Etna*, surrounded with large masses of lava, is exhibited in plate ii. A. A. A. represents the edge of the basin of Etna, which issued from the upper crater. B. B. is the circumference of the crater, with its cleft, C. C. through which the liftreal part is discernible. D is the flat bottom of the crater, and E. the aperture in the bottom, from which the larger column of smoke F. F. rises in a white pyramid, though it was at one side of the bottom, is, for the greater distinctness of view, represented in the middle. G. G. is that part of the edge of the crater from which its internal form is discernible, and where the design of it might be most conveniently taken. H. H. is the smaller column of smoke to the north-east.

The numerous caverns that are met with in different parts of Sicily afford a singular kind of dwelling. One of these, in the city of Girgenti, which is described by Mr. Hoad, is capable of containing 30,000 persons. One of these caverns, which contains the name of Proserpine, from its being supposed by the ancients, that the fabled story of Pluto conveyed her into his dominions; on which occasion Ovid introduced the following address to the goddess:

"Hail, Proserpine, the queen with whom the gloomy king of hell delights to dwell, and who, as the wife of Pluto, is entitled to share his throne."

The Emperor Nicholas has erected to the memory of his brother, the late Emperor Alexander, a most magnificent monument of red granite. The pedestal is forty-five feet high—the shaft is one piece of granite of the largest and purest red dimensions ever seen. It weighs a hundred tons. The whole monument is sixty-five feet in height.

Samuel Bolton, who was both a poet and a clergyman, thronged his brain so much by excessive study, that he ordered a coffin to be made for him, and kept him in his room, and, on the occasion, he always shunned the sight of the narrow case. Being at length worn out with a continual round of reading, he put his head into it, and by throwing himself into a sweat, he died.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK.—In the Vienna paper we find the following singular story. A bystander, disgusted with life, was a setting out for the other world, respecting the manner in which he should open him. He obeyed, and on entering the room of the unfortunate man, found him dressed as a soldier. On his head was placed a leg of gold, a pair of pistols, and a rope. He was asked by the man why he thought of accompanying him for a service he had to acquire of himself. He replied that he was a person it, if he would not do it voluntarily—the service was to hang the person with the rope which he had in his hand. He complied for that purpose; besides which a large quantity of powder was put in the room, which at the appointed time he wished to be exploded. At last, the gentleman who had undertaken the service, and the singular request; but receiving money, expressed his willingness to comply with what was his request, and set to work making preparations, such as taking off his coat, &c. He then proceeded to tie up some of the worst of the room, which the latter willingly assisted him in doing. He preliminary to it in all directions. The executioner, however, so manner he fastened the rope around, that he allowed the person to be at the house, and the hypocondriac was sent off in a hurried manner.

Gold has been a scarce metal of remarkable sounds heard in the house. At the time of the fire, a person went to hear a mysterious sound off the coast pre-, which appeared to proceed from the cellar. He was reluctant to descend cellar, but believe it to come from the spirit of the house, and that it was a warning given by the coming storm, whistling through the crevices of the cellar windows, which are very near the ground on the Outlook coast. So much do the people consider the influence of supernatural agency, that no one can be persuaded to venture out to see while the warning wind is blowing.

In 1790, Prince Maurice, of Nassau, took Breda by the following stratagem: He had a number of men secreted in a turf, under which 30 men were concealed, the Spaniards were accustomed to bring in the turf for the Maréchal's fire, a Lieutenant of the 70, not being able to suppress a curiosity, stopped the cart, and found what was in the enterprise should be frustrated by so inconvenient a circumstance.

The wheat, found buried in Egyptian sepulchres, where it had stood for thousands of years, is commonly regarded as one of the most surprising of the evidences of the permanence of the vegetable race; and it may be well to mention, that at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn street, there is a specimen of this wheat, which was presented to the museum by one of all the experiments of the workmen carrying along with them a few grains of this ancient grain, germinated and rendered abundant.—*Hardwicke's Handbook.*

ANCIENT GOLF CLUBS.—Mr. Hutchinson, in his work on the sports of the palace feeding at young with the bones of people in Egypt; and to this belief he has added the custom of burying in the tombs of the dead with them, together for the use of the unpaid animal, which, according to the belief of the Egyptians, would be useful to them in the next world. Among the young ones of the flock of the tomb of their proprietor, and the lower part of their bodies was a small piece of wood, and the whole of the substance that these finely formed clubs were composed of. It is a red fluid as closely resembling it, that the difference cannot be perceived.

An ancient Roman has calculated that about the Assembly of the New World 3,241 millions of Asses (two and pence), and 1,620 lives to the Cube of Good Hope, have been transplanted into England, and that those being added to the introduction of cannon from China, the East Indies, New Holland, and other parts of Asia and Africa, and the continent of Europe, from the various cultivated plants which for the most part, numerous climate of Europe has been furnished, amount to 720,000.

The Russians are generally robust and hardy; the females are well looking. Long beards are much worn; such seems to be the fashion in giving way. Shoemakers, who sell wood leaving out more pockets than they form a great part of the dress of the peasantry, and the 100 coats of high dress consisted of nieces of different colours.

M. Hoad went down into one of the openings of this mountain with torches, but could not reach the bottom, and was obliged to go over three or four of the extreme walls. The cavity is of an oval form, and the opening through which he descended was one of the lowest; it was inclined to think that the crater where it was formed had been probably the first to adopt its use. A letter, written in 1645, from Constantinople, by Prior de Vilain, a Frenchman, enquiring in correspondence with the writer's intention of changing home to Italy soon rallies, which he replies at an article unknown to his own country. Thirty years after this, some gentlemen brought with them a supply of this honey, together with the seeds and roots of the plants which produced it, when it until 1671 that the first house was opened in order to make use of the prepared honey.

Epitome of the Times.

The most favorable and authoritative testimonial has been borne to the efficacy of the Vapour Bath or Mr. Wright, in George street. This remedy receives in importance to such baths, and the want of them was thereby sensibly felt. The desideratum is now well supplied.

A DUCHESS OF SPEED.—The U. S. Gazette prints a brief list of Mercury poisoned from Mexico, which is of a high fine quality, with skins as delicate as the cheek of beauty, and as transparent and as yielding.

One of the Sound in the Sunday of the Fairmount Water Works, find that was

LOVE'S TRAGIC LOT.—A "screaming good" incident occurred in Boston, the other night, before a theatre nearly an hour, were politely informed by the constable that the house was "nobody lived there."

Our subscriber, R. F. Owen, who recently eloped from Lexington, Ohio, informed that it will be employed out of our power to supply him with the S. E. Post until he informs us with his present location. When writing, please recollect the subscription dies and unpaid.

$100 is offered as a premium by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for the best plan to prevent the casting of gratuitous tickets. Those who receive the gains, without assigning power or space—Decision to be made in December next.

11,587 tons of Lehigh coal were received in Philadelphia, during the week ending.

The People's line has reduced the steam-boat fare from New York to New-Brunswick, to One Dollar. From Princeton to Philadelphia the fare is $1.

If the gentleman who, on the 4th inst. left his overcoat at the Washington Hotel, Reading, will call and pay charges, he can have it.

A full length portrait of Gen. Jackson, was stolen from the State Museum, Boston, on the evening of the 7th inst.

During the violent thunder storm, which passed over Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon last, the house of Mr. Washington Osgood, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The furniture, bedding, &c. contents of boy were consumed.

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Mr. Booth has so far recovered from his temporary derangement as to be able to perform an engagement at the Bilinough, which was to open on the 11th inst.

Mr. Perrot.—We see, by the New Orleans papers of the latest dates, that Mr. Perrot had arrived in that city, and was about to appear in one of his own tragedies.

Two murals, in St. Louis, Missouri, recently shot, by the first by a gentleman of wood warning from the Mayor, Lisbon Maid, in one hour. The Arabian colt was killed, when the other was taken up by a friend.

A drying house, attached to Mr. A. Grisbe's pottery, corner of Monument and Essex streets, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

Fifteen hundred laborers (says the Lycoming Gazette) are employed in the construction of the new railroad west of Williamsport.

Lander, the African traveller, confirms the statements of Pinkerton, that the Gay Pekean feed on young milk in one blood. It besets its food for the purpose of extract their nourishment from the body of the meat! This will afford nutriment for poor as well as rich.

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Sales of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board.

		Past
50 shares Bank of the U. States		113
20 do. do.		113
50 do. Girard Bank		102
20 do. Schuylkill Bank		262
10 do. Mechanics' Bank		109
15 do. Schuylkill Navigation,		47
1 do. do. Chesapeake and Del. Canal,		1141
$1000 United States, 4 per cents. loan,	1845	100
$1000 do. do. 5 per cents.	1845	104
300 do. Loan Navigation, 6 per cent.	1846	102
1000 Lehigh Del. Canal, 6 per cent.	1858	101

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, May 18, 1833.

LY'ON Country friends who exchange with the Saturday Evening Post, and have not yet advertised this year, will please copy or exchange from the present of the "Book of Nature," instead of the Casket or Port Folio.

The whole edition of the Casket, 1833, will probably soon be entirely exhausted without further aid.

The *Prisoners of Mexico*, now exhibiting at Washington Hall, Second Third street, deserves respectful notice, from every lover of the fine arts. The model of the Castle of Chapultepec, and the model of the city, are correct representations upon the various systems of fortification and engineering. The panoramic views of the city, are worthy of the pencil of Vanderlyn, from beginning to end, is deeply interesting. The exhibition is to be continued considerably, the fact, that in nearly all our liberty institutions, there is pursued a radical error in the ordinary system of instruction. It is the error that the error may be corrected in a way which will strike practical men. The error of the teacher, pupil, parent, and society at large. Hence it is necessary that the principle should be carefully, calmly, and deliberately examined and discussed.

Mr. Weld treats of the manual labor system of instruction by stating the following propositions. 1. The present system furnishes exercise entirely too much. 2. It furnishes exercise adapted to the mind only. 3. Its moral effect would be peculiarly happy. 4. It would tend to the cultivation of important practical acquisitions. 5. It would promote health and longevity. It would promote independence of character. 7. It would promote originality of mind. 8. It is adapted to render permanent all the manlier features of character. 9. It would afford facilities to the student in acquiring a knowledge of the sciences and languages, and greatly diminish the expense of education. 11. It would increase the wealth of the country. 12. It would unite literary and mechanical pursuits in the same individual, and thereby greatly promote the happiness of society. Finally, it would make the occupation of an individual the standard of his worth. 14. It would have a tendency to render permanent our republican institutions.

"The distinguishing peculiarity of this institution is, that every student defrays the expenses of his board and tuition by the labor of his hands. This system unites so intimately the labor of the head with that of the hands, that neither interferes with the other, in the slightest degree, which is made of the basis of the whole. The former, they are devoted to healthful and profitable employment; in the latter, to the acquisition of that opinion of the student."

The terms and conditions are established by the author's own observation and experience, and the experience and observation of other literary men, and generally approved of and commended with success.

Little's *Museum*, for May, is, perhaps, one of the best numbers issued for several months, and a promise is made to render the June number still better. The articles entitled "Some parts of the American Character," from the British Critic, is a sensible and well-timed essay upon English travellers and American citizens. Capt. Beck's Arctic Expedition, just started from Montreal, is illustrated in unqualified terms by the New Monthly, and a strong article on Texas is brought to bear upon the question. Captain Parry has published a volume of his Arctic Expedition, latitude, but, after the most heart-breaking efforts, unable to reach the goal, through a reward of £10,000 awaited the accomplishment of that enterprise. How then can Capt. Beck, so much less favored than Capt. Parry, expect to succeed? There are two other articles on Arctic Expeditions, one by our friend Sawyer, "Mann's Sketches" and "Stuart's North America;" more Conversations with Lord Byron, by Lady Blessington, of whom a very pleasing full length portrait is given; a History of the Wesley Family and remarkable it is—with a multitude of other reading—poetry and prose, a variety of flowers, with pleasant bend in the country, would cover above all others, could be but once lay hands on a single number of the Museum, by way of experiment.

Part third of the Bridgewater Treatises on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the animal creation, has just been published, in a volume of 320 pages, by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard. It embraces the subject of Astronomy and general Physics, and is certainly one of the most interesting volumes that has been issued from the press for a long time. The author, in reference to the various sub-divisions of the treatise, says:

"In the first of these I have endeavored to show, that the wisdom of God is displayed, in the whole and in every part of the day, as appears by their changing their places in the heavens, and presenting, at each hour, what appear to be successive to the same hours, and indicating, by their motions, the external progress of time. Other flowers, by their opening and shutting, progress with the weather. Plants of the same kind, as observed by Linnæus amateur flowers, as being regulated by temperature, and others, as Linnæus observed, by the length of the day. Some open in the morning and others in the evening and during the night; and the closing of one hour after the opening of another. In the tropical regions, where the days and nights are of equal length throughout the year, and invariably consist of twelve hours each, the flowers open and shut at different seasons. But there are other plants which open and shut at different hours of the day in the course of the year, being always of equal length at the same season, and presenting, at each hour, a new and positive hour of the day. Such plants clearly point out the periodical changes of time, as the period of the motions above described, did not depend upon the alternate succession of day and night."

Some curious experiments on this subject were made by Decandolle. He kept certain plants in two cellars, one constantly dark and the other lighted by lamps. On some of the plants the brilliant light appeared to have the effect of *accelerating* their movements, *convolvulus canarious, stolen fruticosus*,) and closing. The night-blowing plants appeared somewhat disturbed, but not materially affected by the constant darkness. In other conditions they accelerated their going on much, that of *nicotiana glauca* by one hour and a half, and thus exchanged night for day as their time of opening. Other plants, as the *cereus grandiflorus* night, (*convolvulus purpureus*.) In like manner those plants which live only a single day, and therefore cannot be affected by this mode of treatment. The smells of flowers seem to increase in the night before, without regarding either artificial light or heat. Jessamine and tuberose perfume more powerful at the same times, and illuminated during the night, but in three days accommodated herself to the artificial state, opening in the evening, and closing in the morning; restored to the open air, she recovered her usual habits.

Messrs. Carey and Hart, have published in two volumes, a work called "the Island." It is composed of "a tale, scraps, and tragedy," and "The Lunatic." These are well told and interesting.

The Charlemagne, at New York from Havre, has brought back the draft, drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the French Government, protested.

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Boston,	9 A. M.	12 M.
New York,	9 A. M.	12 M.
Washington City,	9 A. M.	12 M.

ALMANACK.

1833. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S AGE
16 THURSDAY,	4 49	7 26	1 12
17 FRIDAY,	4 48	7 26	2 13
18 SATURDAY,	4 47	7 27	3 14
19 SUNDAY,	4 46	7 28	4 15
20 MONDAY,	4 45	7 29	5 16
21 TUESDAY,	4 44	7 30	Full 5 16
22 WEDNESDAY,	4 43	7 31	Last 11 1 46

The First Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, will be held at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, Seventh street, below Chestnut, on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. when the Annual Report will be read, and the Officers elected for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN CRERAR, Secretary.

Association of Teachers.—A Stated meeting will be held on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Hall of the Franklin Institute.

J. COXHEAD, Rec. Sec.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, Mr. William L. Drake, formerly of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss Mary Bonsall, of this city.

We have excellent reason for tendering to the happy couple our best wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness as well the numerous notices we have handed *Round Table and Mediator*, of their marriage, which they have omitted to chronicle. These are unpleasant things to have done as this kindness, to render our compliments, as we are not paid for them, so that, we offer the following, trusting that they may own value Miller's beautiful sentiment.

"Here love his golden shafts employs, here lights His purest fire, and wears his purple wings: Here sighs no more, but joyous kisses sip, And weeps for nought but pleasure's excess."

On the 16th inst. by Leonard Knight, Esq. Mr. Edward Knight, to Miss Hannah Knight, daughter of Mr. Sylvester.

On the 14th day, the 25th ult. Mr. John B. Hoops, of Brighton, Beaver co. Pa. to Lydia Gibbons, of Salem, Columbiana co. Ohio.

By the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. John Dollar, to Miss Ann Dollar.

At Newark, N. J. on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Richmond, Mr. Benjamin Mc. Holsted Holden, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr. Halsey, Esq. both of Newark.

On Tuesday evening, 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sibl. Mr. Thomas Cellers Sparks, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper, both of this city.

On Thursday, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hall, all of this city.

On Thursday, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, Mr. Joseph Cummins, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Cummins, all of this city.

On Sunday, 5th inst. by Alderman Geyer, Mr. Frank Ellis, to Miss Eleanor Turner.

On Monday, 6th inst. by Alderman Geyer, Ebenezer Shoemaker, to Miss Catharine Rumpf.

On the 16th inst. by Alderman Barnaby, in the Mayor's Office, Mr. Benjamin Alexander, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Kennedy, both of this city.

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At Jersey Shore, Pa. by the Rev. J. H. Cyrus, Chas. Hasler, Esq. Assistant Engineer, to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, all of Jersey Shore.

At Newburg, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. A. Brunson, Mr. Jacob C. Kaufman, to Miss Rachel Ann Reading, Pa. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mills, Mr. Jacob Hill, to Miss Julia Ann Kershaw, daughter of Mr. John Hinold, merchant, of Philadelphia.

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On Thursday, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper, both of this city.

On Thursday, 9th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Edward Ravell, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care divides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

Not a laugh was there, nor the sign of a smile,
As our friend to the bridal was hurried;
We thought of the pain he would suffer the while,
For he looked so confoundedly flurried.

We saw him stand up, and we pitied him too,
As the parson the dread knot was tying;
He trembled so much, and his phiz was so blue,
That we feared the poor fellow was dying.

We escorted him home that bright summer's eve,
When pale from his bridal returning—
We spoke but few words, and most sorely did grieve,
A bachelor had no more discerning.

The fellow's mad as the devil, we said,
He knew that we said it in sorrow—
We cheered him, but sighed to think that his head
Would wofully ache on the morrow.

And who would have thought that one like him,
So shy of the girls had we found him,
Would ever have had his eye sight so dim
As to fall in the noose that bound him!

'Twas sad to us all as sadness could be,
That advice in vain we'd been giving,
That instead of confined he might have been free
At this moment in singleness living.

We cheered the poor fellow as well as we could,
And though he was sorely repenting;
But now 'twas too late—he could not, if he would,
So he gave up all thoughts of relenting.

We carried him home, and put him to rest,
And the tears fell fast as we did it;
A tear fell from him, we know 'twas no jest,
Though he thought that his sad smile hid it.

And sadly he talked of blessedness gone—
How each bachelor would now upbraid him;
He said he cared not, so they'd let him sleep on,
'Neath the counterpane just as we laid him.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From his room in the uppermost story;
We vowed that his case should ne'er be our own,
Whom we left, *not alone*, in his glory.

Boston Traveller.

The following precious *morceau*, said to be an extract from a new work entitled the "Life and Adventures of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee," is going the rounds of the papers. Its palpable absurdity may create a laugh, and in these monotonous days good humour ought be courted.

[illegible]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. [illegible]

ANECDOTE OF PRIMITIVE LOYALTY. [illegible]

HONESTY. [illegible]

The Worcester *Ægis* gives the following quaint example of [illegible]

BLACK TEETH. [illegible]

A celebrated portrait painter relates this anecdote. [illegible]

While the United States was drawing near the [illegible]

SELECT PROVERBS FOR ALL NATIONS. [illegible]

BULLS. [illegible]

LOBSTERS. [illegible]

There is an individual not fifty miles from New Haven, [illegible] *New Haven Herald.*

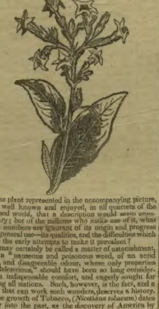
ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.—"The most severe retort Curran ever experienced was from his Boyle Roche, the celebrated member of the Irish parliament, [illegible]

"The Germanic Diet! The Germanic Diet! I hear a great deal about the Germanic Diet!" said Sir Charles to Sir Clod, "What is it?" "Sour krout, sheaffy," replied the witty caviller.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE. [illegible]

HEAT OF FIRE. [illegible]

TOBACCO PLANT IN FLOWER.



The plant represented in the accompanying picture, [illegible]

A ludicrous parody on the style and form of the usual parliamentary speeches of the Kings of England [illegible]

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—[illegible]

CHEMISTRY.

[illegible]

chemical science, and one entirely distinct from another; though artists frequently resort to both for performing their operations. Nearly all the domestic arts combine chemical and mechanical science. Agriculture is a chemical science and a chemical art. In almost every process the farmer performs, he is dependant upon the laws of chemical science for his success.—The mechanic who makes his plough and wagon, confines his operations principally to mechanical science.

Cookery is a chemical science and a chemical art. The process of making bread is almost wholly chemical. Roasting the beef or turkey, preparing the tea and coffee, and heating in every form, is a chemical process. Every good housekeeper is a good practical chemist, though some may not be free to acknowledge it.

Since all farmers and all house keepers, to say nothing of the tanner, the brewer the tallow-chandler, the dyer, the painter, and a host of other artists, are wholly dependent upon chemical science, for the success of their operations, it is evident that all who live by eating, are also interested in having a knowledge of it generally diffused. Indeed, there is perhaps no science, which it is more important to have familiar to every man woman and child in the world, than chemistry.

Rural Economist.

From the N. E. Farmer.

SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

On a man's selection of his farm the common prosperity of a husbandman mostly depends, of course every one cannot be guided by the same rules in these matters, but there are some general principles which it is believed are applicable to every case, and it is to be regretted that among an intelligent community they are so often disregarded. The wretched appearance of many of our farms—buildings ruinous and unsightly, soil weedy and unproductive, fences fallen and falling—are to be ascribed in a great measure to one vast and prevalent failing, viz: the possession of too many acres. An extensive farm does not consequently prove a valuable one; it is not the number of acres cultivated but the manner in which they are cultivated, that should engage the energies of the farmer—for the product of one acre thoroughly husbanded, is superior to the produce of six managed in the common way.

Another oversight which causes much trouble and perplexity, is the disproportion which the different parts of a farm bear towards each other. The pasture is too extensive for the other grass lands, and the hay must be purchased, perhaps at an advanced price, to support the stock through winter, or a portion of that stock must be sold to preserve the remnant from starvation. The tillage is too confined to yield the crops which are actually necessary for home consumption, and the barn or the wood lot must supply the deficiency. These are startling facts, but they are nevertheless true and of frequent occurrence.

Another subject which demands notice is the want of capital among our husbandmen at their outset. This, though it cannot rightly be termed a failing, is in the most literal sense of the word an oversight. Farming requires capital as well as any other business, and a want of it often produces disappointment and failure. Ready money in this occupation as in every other breeds more, or to say the least, makes a great [illegible]

From the American Railroad Journal.

FOOT RAILROADS. [illegible]

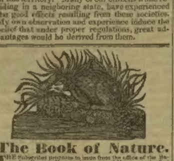
From the Gentlemen's Pocket Farrier.

HINTS TO EQUESTRIANS. [illegible]

DRINK FOR HORSES. [illegible]

AGRICULTURE IN MICHIGAN.—Governor Porter, in his Message to the Legislative Council, thus alludes to the subject of agricultural improvement:

"Representing, as you do, a country peculiarly adapted to agriculture, and the production and rearing live stock, it is suggested for your consideration, whether encouragement would not be given to the industrious, and enterprising farmers who compose so large a portion of our population, if provisions were made by law for the establishment of one or more agricultural societies in this territory. Many of our citizens while residing in a neighboring state, have experienced the good effects resulting from those societies. My own observation and experience induce the belief that under proper regulations, great advantages would be derived from them."



The Book of Nature.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

[illegible]

1. Quadrupeds.
2. Birds.
3. Amphibia.
4. Fishes.
5. Crustacea.
6. Insects.

[illegible]

TERMS. [illegible]

SAM'L. C. ATKINSON, [illegible]

The Pennsylvania Company

For Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL $500,000.

[illegible]

New & Fashionable Repository,

[illegible]

FANCY SOAPS.

[illegible]

COSMETICS.

[illegible]

And the following Miscellanies:

[illegible]

R. & W. Wilson,

North West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

RESPECTFULLY [illegible]

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

[illegible]

Carpet Weaving.

[illegible]

For Sale or to Let.

[illegible]

Dr. Stowe's Celebrated Infant Drops.

[illegible]

Wm. Topham's

[illegible]

Plain Colored India Satin.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of the above named goods of superior quality, and comprising very choice colors. Also, an extensive variety of plain and fancy colored French and Italian silks, suited to the present and approaching season.

In store, plain colored India Camblets, heavy nankeen crapes, pongees, assorted colors and fine quality; white and colored marcene, silk cashmeres, crape and other shawls. Painted muslins, prints, ginghams, book muslins and hdkfs. hosiery, gloves, including long silk mitts. Also, a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, and articles suitable for mens' and boys' summer wear.

Furniture chintz and dimity, worsted moreens, linen sheetings various widths, damask table linen, table cloths and napkins, bed ticking, blankets, Marseilles quilts, white and colored counterpanes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

ISAAC BARTON,
No. 70 South Second street.

april 6—3t*

Removal.—Lewis Roper, M.D.

Surgeon Dentist, and Manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. [illegible] Arch street, to No. [illegible] Walnut street, the house occupied for many years by the late Dr. Edward Hudson, where he respectfully requests a portion of public patronage. For testimonials as to his professional qualifications, he begs leave to refer to the annexed card.

We are fully satisfied with the professional abilities of Dr. Roper. Edward Hudson, M. D. Surgeon Dentist.
John Trenor, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, of N. Y.

Philip S. Physick, M. D. Prof.	John Eberle, M. D. Prof.
Thos. C. James, M. D. Prof.	J. Randolph, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Prof.	N. Shoemaker, M. D.
N. Chapman, M. D. Prof.	Jos. Parrish, M. D.
Wm. Gibson, M. D. Prof.	John Moore, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Prof.	J. Rhea Barton, M. D.
Samuel Jackson, M. D. Prof.	T. Harris, M. D. Surg. U.S.N.

april 20—8t*

Removal.—Wm. H. Moore,

Coffin Maker, and general furnishing Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 102 to No. 121 ARCH, ABOVE FIFTH STREET, nearly opposite his old stand, where their orders will be thankfully received, and, as heretofore, punctually attended to.

He has attached to his business a beautiful black hearse, with gentle horses and careful driver.

W. H. M. feels himself ever grateful for the patronage received, and is now better prepared to give general satisfaction than heretofore.

april 20—6m

Patent Fly Net

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colors, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right.

april 13—3m

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S

CARPET MANUFACTORY, No. 32 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. He also keeps on hand ready made carpets, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He also informs the public in general that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality.

march 30—3m

Dr. Paschall's Golden Drops.

THE various diseases in which this medicine has been successfully administered in the practice of the inventor Dr. John Paschall of Darby, for 40 years, it is presumed need not at all be enumerated; it may be sufficient to notice only the following, referring those acquainted with the medicine to the directions accompanying the bottle, viz. Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, [illegible]

The Cheapest Leghorn Hats

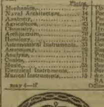
And Silks in the City.

[illegible]

COPPER PLATES.

[illegible]

TETTER Ointment.



THIS OINTMENT [illegible]

The American Porcelain MANUFACTORY.

[illegible]

Schuylkill Navigation Hotel,

[illegible]

Assignment.

[illegible]

E. & P. Snyder

[illegible]

Watches, Jewellery, Lightning-Rod Points, &c.

[illegible]

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

[illegible]

Geo. W. Carpenter's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

[illegible]

SEAL PRESSES

[illegible]

Passage from Londonderry.

[illegible]

Removal.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

[illegible]

Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

[illegible]

Columbian Circulating Library.

[illegible]

Patent Straw Cutters.

[illegible]

Dr. Mead's Pills

FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

[illegible]

Watches, &c.

[illegible]

Straw Paper.

[illegible]

Wanted

[illegible]

Money Lent on Deposit.

[illegible]

To be Let,

[illegible]

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

[illegible]

Straw Hat Manufactory,

[illegible]

To Dyers & Manufacturers.

[illegible]

New Jewellery Store.

SPLENDID FILLAGREE EAR RINGS, &c.

[illegible]

Porter, Ale and Cider.

[illegible]

Surgeons' Instruments.

MANUFACTURED in a superior manner, and on moderate terms, by [illegible]
[illegible] North Third Street.

march 16—1y

J. & A. Crout,

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, No. [illegible] Green Street, between 4th and 5th streets, Northern Liberties.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their establishment to the above place, where they intend keeping on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware of superior quality, which shall be made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, ready made Coffins, or made to order, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a hearse, [illegible] &c.

Also, a Hearse and Carriage to hire, at the shortest notice, &c.

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the parlour, library and chamber, among which are the *Grecian Recumbent Chairs* on castors with springs in the seat and back; a superior article for the invalid [illegible] *Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools*, covered with damask, plush, hair cloth, &c. Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of splendid curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c. which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest English and French designs. *Kiln dry'd feathers*, warranted pure and sweet. *Hair mattrasses and cushions* constantly on hand, or made to order; and upholstery work of every description attended to by

J. HANCOCK & CO. Upholsterers,
S. W. corner of 4th & Walnut sts.

feb 23—tf

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, in [illegible] [illegible]

A New System of Penmanship.

[illegible]

R. M'DONEGAL,
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.*

feb 2—tf

Interesting to Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, &c.

A very great improvement in the manner of pressing Leghorn, Straw and other Hats, having been made a few years ago, and a portable machine for that purpose, having been invented and patented by the United States to R. P. Coates in the city of Philadelphia, in which place it has been successfully and advantageously used since the patent was first obtained, having been found, upon trial, a very great saving of labor, and work much better done than the old method—(scarcely a milliner in the city being without one)—and believing its usefulness may and ought to be extended, an opportunity is now offered for any person of enterprise to introduce the machine in other cities and states, as the present proprietor of the patent right is willing to sell a right or rights to manufacture the machine in any of the states following, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, or Delaware.

Orders or letters, post paid, for the machines or rights singly, or otherwise, for or in any of the states above mentioned; and also the eastern district of Pennsylvania, directed to the subscriber, No. 121 North Second Street, Philadelphia, inclosing cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN S. SLEEPER.

India Rubber Shoes,

With Leather Soles cemented on the Outside.

[illegible]

Jacob Senneff,

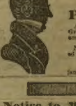
Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer,

No. 32 N. SECOND STREET.

[illegible]

Striking Profile

LIKENESSES



[illegible]

J. WILSON,
31 Arcade, Line B. Upstairs.

Notice to Manufacturers,

WEAVERS AND REED-MAKERS.

[illegible]

GIDEON COX,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Medicated Cordial.

[illegible]

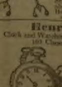
Coal Grates and Fenders

[illegible]

J. L. Van Horn,

[illegible]

Henry J. Pepper,



[illegible]